

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Spain

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SUBJECT Political Groups and Trade-Union Organizations  
inside Spain

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SUPPLEMENT



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1. FET y de las JONS (Falange Espanola Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalista): The Falange has considerable strength throughout Spain; it is weakest in Catalonia and the Basque country. It is made up of a small number of fanatics and of thousands who are loyal to it for reasons of self-interest. The latter hold lucrative jobs in the central organization or in its affiliated bodies such as the Auxilio Social, Central Nacional-Sindicalista, Frente de Juventudes and Milicias de Franco. Most of the lower-ranking officers in the Army favor the Falange. It is opposed to all democratic solutions to the Spanish problem and does not admit of alliances with any other group. It is trying to attract elements of the CNT.
2. Tradicionalismo (Carlism): This ideology has few followers and its symbolism little meaning. It has some sympathizers in Navarre, the Levant and various localities where there is a concentration of landed nobility. Its position is the same as it always has been. Its adherents would form part of the rightist bloc in an election. Traditionalism has little influence in the Army.
3. Monarchismo: There are supporters of a monarchy throughout Spain and they represent a sector of some strength. If a plebiscite were held, it is possible that this group would form a nucleus which would attract all the conservative forces. It counts among its supporters certain Army generals, but few of them are at present in command of troops. A monarchist solution to the Spanish problem is the one favored by the Catholic Church, if Franco must go. The Church prefers that the Franco regime remain, since it is more easily controlled than a monarchy would be. The monarchist sector is not combative as a party. It is favorable to alliances with all right-wing groups and with certain leftist ones, especially the moderate Socialists.
4. CEDA (Confederacion Espanola de Derechas Autonomas): The CEDA is a powerful organization in the service of the Church. It has many adherents. It is amenable to the present regime, going along passively with Franco. It would be monarchist in a plebiscite, but, if a republic were restored, it

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would adapt itself to it with flexibility. In this eventuality, it would link together the forces of the Church, the wealthy classes and the Army. It is favorably disposed toward all kinds of alliances of convenience. It definitely has future electoral strength.

5. Franquismo: At present, the Army and the police services are supporters of Franquism, as well as many persons who have an economic stake in its continuance. Naturally, it will disappear completely and definitively with its chief and its components will be integrated into the above-mentioned conservative groups.
6. Progresistas: The so-called Progressives lack strength and have no organization or personality. Their position is confused. Few important people belong to this sector.
7. Reformistas: The Reformists do not comprise a group of any importance inside the country.
8. Al Servicio de la Republica: The Group in the Service of the Republic is unimportant and disorganized. Its founders have brought contempt upon themselves by their vacillations. (The Group in the Service of the Republic was founded just before the installation of the Republic by Jose Ortega y Jasset, Ramon Perez de Ayala and Gregorio Maranon.)
9. Republicanos Conservadores: (members of the Partido Republicano Conservador, which is led in France by Miguel Maura) The Conservative Republicans lack organization. Few of them have persevered in their republicanism and many have gone over to the monarchist camp. In an election, they probably would not vote as a bloc. Possibly the majority of them would vote along with the pro-republican Catholics who follow Manuel Jimenez Fernandez (former CEDA Minister of Agriculture under the Republic, at present living in Seville).
10. Radicales (members of the Partido Radical, formerly led by Alejandro Lerroux): The Radicals are not organized. Leftist members of this group have joined the Izquierda Republicana and the Union Republicana. Its rightist adherents are closely allied with the CEDA. The outstanding members of this group maintain an independent and isolated position. The Radicals would have little or no electoral strength.
11. Sindicalismo (The reference is probably to the ideology of the Partido Sindicalista, founded by Angel Pestana): Sindicalism is practically non-existent inside Spain.
12. Federales (members of the Partido Federal Republicano): The Federals are strongly republican in attitude, but are without strength or organization. Having no mass following, the party exists only through individuals, and they are of little stature or significance.
13. Partido Socialista: The Socialist Party is seriously divided. There is one group loyal to the Republican Government-in-Exile, which maintains an attitude of strict republicanism. Another group advocates collaboration with the monarchists and the holding of a plebiscite. Finally, a third branch is characterized by its friendly relations with the Communists.
14. Partido Comunista: The Communist Party is prospering, thanks to the unfortunate attitude of the democracies toward the Spanish question, and the shocking misery of the Spanish people. Its organization is highly developed and complete. Today, its position is unconditionally republican. However, it is not a party of rigid attitudes and it always adopts whatever position it considers the most convenient for carrying out its aims. Its influence

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is considerable and it has more or less enthusiastic sympathizers in all the leftist parties.

15. Anarquistas: The Anarchists have a good organization and strong groups in several well populated regions. The Anarchist group will have very considerable electoral strength if it maintains a leftist position. Certain of its leaders favor collaboration with the monarchists and recently have been engaged in conversations and negotiations with them.
16. Izquierda Republicana: The IR is divided into three groups. One, represented in the Bloque Republicano, favors the Giral Government and the legal institutions of the Republic; one, represented in the Alianza Republicana Espanola, advocates the formation of a "conciliation government" with the monarchists; and one, intransigently republican in attitude, denies the authority of all exile organizations and affirms the complete sovereignty of the interior.
17. Union Republicana: The UR maintains a strictly republican position and supports the Republican Government-in-Exile. It advocates the union of all the forces loyal to the Republic and opposes all communication or collaboration with monarchists. This party is going through a period of reorganization, having suffered severe reverses.
18. Nacionalismo Vasco: Basque Nationalism has great strength and influence in Euzkadi. The Basque Nationalists support the Giral Government and collaborate with the parties represented in it.
19. Nacionalismo Catalan: Catalan Nationalism is powerful in Catalonia and is distinguished by the same characteristics for which it has always been known.
20. Nacionalismo Gallego: Galician Nationalism is a product of the intellectuals of Galicia.
21. Nacionalismo Valenciano: Valencian Nationalism is practically non-existent, although the regionalist parties still have autonomist aspirations.
22. Sindical ONS: The scope and strength of Falange syndicalism is great at present. It will disappear with the fall of Franquism.
23. Sindical UJT: The Union General de Trabajadores is divided into a Communist sector and a Socialist-democratic sector.
24. Sindical CNT: The Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo has a good organization and good morale. It is intransigent in its bitter anti-communism.

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